

MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

REPORT OF SECRETARY,

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ALSO THOSE

ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD.

---

TO THIS IS ADDED A

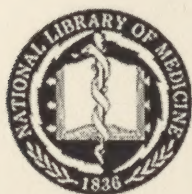
NOSOLOGICAL TABLE,

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1884.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE  
Bethesda, Maryland



MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

REPORT OF SECRETARY,

RULES AND REGULATIONS,

ALSO THOSE

ISSUED BY THE STATE BOARD.

---

TO THIS IS ADDED A

NOSOLOGICAL TABLE,

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1884.

## MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

JACOB BRONNENBERG . . . . . President.

JOHN F. THURSTON, }  
BENJ. F. AIMAN, } . . . . . Members.

C. E. DIVEN, M. D. . . . . Secretary and Executive Officer.

---

## INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

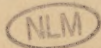
### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

No. 21. MASONIC TEMPLE, INDIANAPOLIS.

---

### MEMBERS.

J. W. COMPTON, M. D., President . . . . . Evansville.  
WM. LOMAX, M. D. . . . . Marion.  
W. W. VINNEDGE, M. D. . . . . Lafayette.  
J. M. PARTRIDGE, M. D. . . . . South Bend.  
E. S. ELDER, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer . . . . . Indianapolis.



## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable Board of Health of Madison County:*

As your Secretary, it becomes my duty to make a report to you of the condition of the Board of Health, what has been done, to suggest, as far as I am able, what should be done, and, I might say, to state to you the objects and purposes of the State Board of Health.

The rules of the State Board of Health require that the county and local Boards be properly organized, and adopt some organic law like the following:

The County Board have the power to adopt additional rules.

It is by proper organization that we may enact and enforce proper sanitary laws, so that we may, to a great extent, limit our liability to disease of whatsoever character, and to reduce the mortality from disease, and more efficiently combat epidemics when they appear.

Upon our vital statistics must be based our plans of operations. From these we gather our expectancies of life for our community. These statistics not only give the number of deaths, but the rate of per cent. by the population, the rate according to the total sickness, sex, occupation, social condition, etc., and as to nationality, as this makes quite a difference in the death rate, as well as does the influence of heredity.

Among the reasons given for benefits arising from the collection of vital statistics are: "That the attention of the people may be called to the proper modes for the prevention of disease." "The existence of contagious disease is shown, and means of avoiding the same indicated; also, power may be given for the enforcement of quarantines, and other beneficial rules. We find that physicians, in having to report diseases, are much more careful in making a diagnosis, and are not so ready to raise an unnecessary alarm over diseases that exist

only in the minds of impecunious members of the profession. We aid greatly in the prevention of secret marriages and the concealment of crime."

The Secretary of the State Board, 1882, sums up the reasons for the collection of vital statistics, as follows:

*First*—"Of ascertaining the sickness and mortality with reference to their causes and prevalence in any locality, and of furnishing the proper authorities requisite knowledge, so that remedies for evils may be applied."

*Second*—"Of determining the condition of the people in their social relationship, and the influence that controls their gradations in society, their habits, practices," etc.

*Third*—"Of aiding, by inquisitorial requirements, in the detection of crime."

*Fourth*—"Of affording a reliable record of certain events which are often essential to be proved in establishing rights to property."

This branch of the work has been defined by a sanitarian of England by saying: "Considered physically, the main objects of correct civil registration of births, deaths and marriages is to aid in disclosing the cause of disease. Considered legally, the object is to provide means of tracing descent and preserving personal identity; and, considered politically, it is to assist the Government in arriving at correct conclusions in regard to measures of internal economy."

Our vital statistics in Madison county are not, and have not been, as complete as they should be, but as good as could be expected when the lack of organization, power to act, and opposition to be met and overcome, is properly considered. I believe I can truthfully say that all the physicians, with but very few exceptions, are now making prompt and full reports. There are a few physicians, living out of our county and practicing within its borders, who are failing to make reports. This I expect in a short time to remedy. I can assure the Board that there are more physicians reporting, and with more promptness and fuller reports, than any preceding year.

There were reported in Madison county, for 1883, 751 births and 757 children—about 2 1-5 per cent. increase in population. 6 twin births, 12 illegitimate children. The youngest mother was 15 years, the youngest father 20 years, and the oldest father 70 years. There were 293 marriages. Whole number

of deaths reported for 1883, 162. The average age at death was 21 49-162 years, or 5 2-5 persons per thousand of population, or about one-half of 1 per cent of the population died.

The following are the causes of death, 54 of which occurred before the age of one year: Poisoning, 1; rheumatism, 1; necrosis, 1; psoas abscess, 2; intussusception, 1; peritonitis, 3; debility, 3; bronchitis, 2; membranous laryngitis, 2; pneumonia, 11; phthisis, 16; inanition, 5; still-born, 26; premature birth, 5; congenital deficiency of bowel, 1; congenital syphilis, 1; convulsions, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; meningitis, 8; actelectasis, 1; cyanosis, 1; cholera infantum, 8; diphtheria, 9; scarlatina, 1; duodenal occlusion, with double stomach, 1; asthma, 1; typhoid fever, 9; Bright's disease, 2; enteritis, 5; measles, 4; small-pox, 3; valvular disease of heart, 3; hypertrophy of heart, 2; hydropericardium, 1; diarrhea, 2; paramenia, 1; childbed, 1; disease of liver, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; malarial fever, 2; gastritis, 2; jaundice, 1; dropsy, 1; anæmia, 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; epilepsy, 1; myelitis, 1; erysipelas, 1; encephalitis, 1; unknown, 3. The births are in excess of deaths 595, or 1 7-10 per cent, or  $4\frac{1}{8}$  times as many births as deaths.

The work of sanitation I hope to push with more efficiency by your organization and adoption of sanitary rules, to be published and given to the people. We can not hope to do much good in this direction unless we give widespread to the people advice as to what they should avoid and how to avoid it.

A sanitary survey of school houses in the county has been partially made. There are many improvements can be made to better the health and increase the longevity of the rising generation, by means of better ventilation, improvements in lighting of houses, and, probably, among the greatest may be the proper care of privy vaults, their contiguity to wells of water, etc., etc., as well as proper drainage of school grounds. With some, or all of these corrections, many lives may be saved and the constitutions of our children improved so that their inherent vitality may be strengthened so as to render them less liable to the ravages of disease.

The decrease in the death-rate in the last few years has been great, but by looking at the statistics of deaths from preventable diseases, there is still room for great improvement.

The time was, when all disease sprang from a displeasure of Providence, and treatment or cure was only asked through

priests, whose mysterious manipulations and incantations would now seem like mockery. Even to-day the people are not entirely rid of superstitious ideas with regard to disease, and consider it the penalty visited upon them by a displeased God for some wickedness, and we are surrounded by people who believe in cures by faith, and laying on of hands, with incantations; others expect to be healed through the intervention of some heathen or ignorant spirit, most generally, that of a dead Indian.

It is our duty as sanitarians, to show the people that they must reason from cause to effect, and teach them that violations of the laws of hygiene are bound to pay the penalty.

I have seen the money value of a human life, estimated to be from \$50 to \$100 per annum, in the report of Howard county's Secretary of Board of Health. Let us place it at \$100. We had 162 deaths in this county, reported in 1883. Here would be a loss to the county of \$16,200. The full value of a human life, according to Dr. Farr, is about \$800. Here we have a loss to our county, by 162 deaths, of \$129,600. Add to this the time lost in sickness, undertakers' bills, and funeral and other expenses, will add to this 50 per cent., or in a whole, \$194,400. The diseases that cause these deaths, will at some time be well enough understood to, in a large measure, rob them of their danger, and limit the suffering caused by them.

I have made an examination of your jail, and find it as well kept by the sheriff as it can be under the present arrangement. The heating should be improved as soon as possible. I am aware that your arrangement is to have a different mode of heating soon.

There will have to be a different way to get rid of the sewerage. By continuance of the present condition, a bursting of pipes is again liable, after repair, to take place as soon as the weather should become cold enough. The odor arising from the commodes and urinals, is dangerous and detrimental to health. Owing to the extreme cold of the past winter and poor means for heating the prison, there has been caused some sickness. Should a death occur from either this cause, or from the noxious gases arising from the commodes and urinals, the county would undoubtedly be held responsible for damages.

I have ordered that these places be disinfected daily, by

washing with a solution of two pounds of copperas to a gallon of rainwater; also, that the prison be whitewashed down stairs, and through the summer that this be done once a month.

The quartering of vagrants and tramps in the jail, is certainly dangerous to the public health, as they are often the carriers of contagious and infectious diseases, and steps should be taken to prevent them from seeking sleeping-rooms in your county prison.

Before I leave this subject of sanitation, I would ask you specially to require all pupils before entering the public schools to be vaccinated. This, in our city and town schools, has been tolerably well done; but not so well in the country.

By vaccination we very greatly rob one of the most loathsome diseases of its terrors, and we hope in no great length of time to drive it out of existence. Hardly a death has occurred in the State from the disease after vaccination, and it can, and has been, materially modified in its severity by vaccination after the initial chill. Let the vaccination be done with good, pure bovine virus. Under the present arrangement this may be obtained in good condition and pure. The State Board of Health requires the points to be put up in original packages, with date of preparation and the name of the farm from whence they came. They will also hold the producers liable for any damages that may occur. There have been many objections raised to the bovine virus, and no doubt at the starting out there was considerable trouble from impure virus, etc., as well as carelessness of persons vaccinated. The bovine virus is more active than humanized.

When small-pox prevails there exists an increased susceptibility to diseases of the skin from irritation. The vaccination is at times more violent for this reason.

In the increased demand for virus there was undoubtedly a number of points sold that were not sufficiently charged with the virus.

It is a pleasure to state that during the prevalence of small-pox in the cities, owing to the fact that the rule for vaccination has been enforced, the schools have continued without cessation, and without a single case occurring among the vaccinated children.

I will quote Dr. Elder upon this point, and again on another point before I close.

“My opinion is that the work of the State Board of Health has been fully as satisfactory as the work of any new bureau could have been. The efforts in restricting small-pox alone have been of incalculable value. A feeling of confidence has been implanted in the minds of the people, and they confidently and intelligently appreciate the dangers of preventable diseases, and cheerfully co-operate in maintaining good hygienic surroundings, without which good health can not be maintained.”

#### THE PAUPER SICK AND DISTRESSED.

It is not only inconvenient to be poor, but dangerous. It is among the poor that most of our preventable dangerous diseases exist. Deprived of the necessities of life, nourishing food, comfortable clothing, in illy-ventilated apartments, often crowded, the pauper easily becomes the prey of contagious and infectious diseases. Not pecuniarily able to disinfect, to destroy clothing and bedding used during sickness, do you wonder at the spread of disease among them? Can you imagine how they rid themselves as well as they do of disease? But the point I wish to get at is, that our poor and illy-nourished people are sick oftener and more dangerously than his well-to-do neighbor, and requires of all other persons careful and good medical treatment with medicines and nourishment to be furnished. Do you believe they get this under the present system of letting out the poor practice of the different townships to the lowest bidder, without bond or obligation. No question of merit or medical accomplishment is asked—merely the man who will do it the lowest; he makes his bid and draws his pay. Do you know anything as to whether he performs his duty? Can you, as candid and honest citizens, having these matters under your charge, believe they are right and just? Do you believe a majority of the tax-payers of Madison County would desire a continuance of this deplorable plan? I am sure they do not, and in time will blame you and me for a dereliction of duty if it continues.

You will no doubt, want to know my remedy. I have several, and the one that I positively and conscientiously believe to be the best, I will not suggest to you at present, but one I consider an improvement on the present plan. It is, first, to make township physicians keep a record of the cases, of their diagnosis, progress from day to day, as to condition of bowels,

temperature, pulse, tongue, etc., etc., with the daily treatment, and result of the case, these reports to be submitted to the Board of Health, or their Secretary, for approval, quarterly, and that the warrant on the Treasurer to not be drawn until this quarterly report be approved; that no more bids be received for such business, but appointments be made on merit; the salary fixed by you as Board of Health, and the appointee to give a bond in double the amount of his salary for the faithful performance of his duties. Let the pay be a fair compensation for services rendered, and the services to be such as the Board of Health may determine.

I would further recommend that the pay of your Secretary, especially the last quarter, depend upon your approval of an annual report from him in January; also, you to examine the condition of the records to see if they be well and properly kept. In other words, let the pay of your health officer, not be ordered as it now is, to be paid every quarter, but to depend upon the approval of the Board of Health, or Commissioners.

There are accumulating a number of valuable papers, reports, records, etc., that should have some place provided for their preservation. These will continue to accumulate.

There should be printed not less than five hundred copies of "Rules and Regulations of State Board of Health," for gratuitous distribution. In doing this, we would only follow the example of most other counties of the State, and what should have been done long ago here.

A book should be gotten to keep a record of the meetings of the Board, a record of organization, and of all laws and regulations enacted by the Board.

The Health Officer of the State desires you to hold a sanitary convention here in the spring, at which he, with other prominent sanitarians, will read papers and address the people upon the subjects of Hygiene and Sanitation. The objects will be to get the people interested, and endeavor to educate them not in the treatment and cure of diseases, but how to avoid disease and preserve health.

In conclusion, I desire to ask your aid and hearty co-operation in the work before us. It is no trifling matter. It has commenced in earnest and will be continued. If there is any person who thinks this a matter of foolishness, and not for the good of the people, if he will examine his personal calendar he may find that time has taken a step beyond him. In other

words, he may consider himself a back date, and will have to strive hard to again get even. Twenty-seven States have Boards of Health in good working order. Ours is doing well, but there is room for improvement, and the laws will be amended in the next Legislature so as to render it still more efficient.

Every county in Indiana is now in working order, some not up to the standard, I will admit, but the greater number are striving to see which county may excel in its good work. Now shall our county remain in the background, to be considered one of the non-progressive, or shall she step to the front and endeavor to promote the welfare of her citizens by making a fight upon her personal, political, financial and common enemy, disease and death. Heretofore, with the exception of a few corporate and municipal laws, no code of health laws or rules has existed. The public and many of the medical fraternity are lamentably ignorant and careless in regard to sanitation. And just in proportion as the laws of the State Board of Health are studied and comprehended, they will be appreciated and obeyed. Those laws are right—founded on the accumulated wisdom of sanitary observation, and as right and truth progressively prevail with a higher order of intelligence, so will the rules and regulations of the Board of Health become appreciated, and the wisdom which prompted their promulgation will be recognized as they are more completely comprehended.

Health officers are the efficient agents in the execution of the health laws. County Commissioners are not supposed to be skilled sanitarians; but health officers must be physicians, and are presumed to be selected because of their special qualification for the work. The degree of completeness of the health officers' work will measure the value of the operations of the law to the people at large.

If a single case of disease can be prevented, or if a single life saved, certainly Madison county will be well repaid for the small pittance expended on its health officers.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and hope I may receive your hearty support in the work before us, and respectfully invite you to come to my office and examine the records and work we now have to do.

Respectfully yours, C. E. DIVEN, M. D.,  
Secretary Madison County Board of Health.

On motion the report was adopted and ordered printed, with 500 copies of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, also adopted by this Board. .

#### TOWNSHIP PHYSICIANS.

The Board of Commissioners made the following order regulating the practice of physicians employed to care for the poor of the various Townships in the County:

The Board orders that Township physicians shall keep a record of pauper cases as to diagnosis, progress from day to day, condition of bowels, pulse, tongue, and temperature, with treatment of same, to be reported for approval to the Board of Health.

Paupers are defined to mean "such persons as bring orders for medical treatment from Township Trustees."

It is further ordered by the Board that Township physicians be considered assistant health officers.

## The Law establishing a State Board of Health in Indiana.

---

[APPROVED MARCH 7, 1881.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That a Board is hereby created and established which shall be known under the name of the State Board of Health. It shall consist of five members, as follows, four members who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and a Secretary, as prescribed in section four of this act. The four members so appointed shall be so designated by the Governor that the term of office of two shall expire on the last day of February, 1883, and two on the last day of February, 1885. Thereafter the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint two members, who shall hold their offices for four years. Any vacancy in said Board may be filled by the Governor until the next regular meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of this State. They shall especially study the vital statistics of this State, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people. They shall, when required, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the Government, or other State Boards, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public insti-

tution or building; and it shall be the duty of the Board to report what, in their best judgment, is the effect of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage upon the industry, prosperity, happiness, health and lives of the citizens of the State. They shall, prior to the 15th day of November of each year, make a report to the Governor of their doings, investigations and discoveries during the year ending on the 31st day of October next preceding, with such suggestions in regard to legislative action as they may deem important.

SEC. 3. The Board shall meet at least once each quarter, in the city of Indianapolis, and as often as they may deem necessary, and at such other places and times as they may deem expedient during epidemics. A majority shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall choose one of their number to be their President, who shall serve two years, unless his term of office as a member of the Board shall sooner expire. They may adopt rules and by-laws subject to the provisions of this act. They shall have authority to send their Secretary, or a committee of the Board, to any part of the State, when deemed necessary to investigate the cause of any special or unusual disease or mortality.

SEC. 4. At their first meeting, or as soon as a competent and suitable person can be secured, the Board shall elect a Secretary, who shall, by virtue of such election, become a member of the Board, and its executive officer, and who shall serve four years, unless sooner removed for just cause by the votes of three members of the Board voting therefor. The Board shall deliver to such Secretary a written statement of the cause of removal, and also state the cause of such removal to the next session of the General Assembly. The Board may elect one of their own number Secretary, in which case the Governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the Board.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Board of Health shall be a physician, and the Health Officer of the State. He shall keep his office at Indianapolis, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this act or may be required by the Board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the Board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the Board, which may be deposited in his office; shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other

State Boards of Health, and with the local Boards of Health within this State; shall keep and file all reports received from such Boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the Board. He shall, so far as possible, aid in obtaining contributions to the library and museum of the Board. He shall prepare blank forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the clerks of the several Boards of Health throughout the State. He shall collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report and otherwise, as the Board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, which shall be fixed by the State Board of Health. The Board shall quarterly certify the amount due him, and on presentation of said certificate, the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount. The members of the Board shall receive no other compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses while employed on the business of the Board; shall be allowed and paid upon an itemized account, verified under oath by the member in whose favor the claim is made.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall have supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths and marriages as herein provided, and they shall make up such forms, and shall from time to time recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary for the thorough registration and report of vital and sanitary statistics throughout the State. The Secretary of the Board shall be superintendent of all such registration, and the clerical duties and safe keeping of the Bureau of Vital and Sanitary Statistics thus created shall be provided for by the Secretary of State upon requisition of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, approved by the President thereof.

SEC. 8. The Trustees of each town, the Mayor and Common Council of each incorporated city, except where a regular constituted Board of Health, by ordinance of such city, now exists or may hereafter be created, and the Board of County Commissioners of each county, shall constitute a Board of Health,

ex-officio, for each of the several towns, cities and counties respectively of the State, who shall perform such duties respectively required of them by this act without compensation. They shall annually, in the month of January of each year, complete their organization by the election of a Secretary, who shall be a physician. The Secretary of such local Boards of Health, and the Secretary of any regular constituted Board of Health of any incorporated city, shall be the Health Officer of every town, city or county respectively, for the purposes provided in this act, and shall be allowed such compensation from the town, city or county treasury respectively as the Board electing them may determine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of each County Board of Health shall render such medical and surgical services as may be required by persons confined in the county jail of such county, and such other medical services as may be required of him by the Board of County Commissioners.

SEC. 9. The Board of Health of each county shall act in conjunction with the State Board of Health, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of such County Boards, at least once in each year, and as often as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from, and according to, forms and blanks furnished by said Board; and the Board of Health of each town and city situate in any county of this State, shall act in conjunction with the Board of Health of such county, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of such local boards, at least once each quarter, and as often as may be deemed necessary by the County Board, to report such facts and statistics as may be required under instructions from, and according to forms and blanks furnished by the State Board of Health through such County Boards. And every physician in each town, city and county shall be required to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of such town, city or county, such facts and statistics as may be required by him under the direction of the County Board, or of the State Board through such County Board, and such town, city and county Board shall have authority, and it shall be their duty in the locality concerned, under the direction of the State Board of Health, to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the preservation of public health, and the prevention of epidemic and conta-

gious diseases as may be deemed advisable by them; and any person or persons, or the officers of any corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, and each day said failure or refusal shall continue, shall, after proper notification, constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of all physicians and accoucheurs in this State to register their names and post-office address with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which they reside, and all such physicians and accoucheurs shall report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such correlative facts as may be required in the blank forms furnished, as provided in this act. When any birth or death shall occur with no physician or accoucheur in attendance, then such birth or death shall be reported as hereinbefore provided by the householder where or under whose observation such birth or death may occur, with the cause of death, if such be known. Any physician, accoucheur or householder wilfully or purposely, after notice by the Secretary of the local Board under whose jurisdiction such householder may live, failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. *Provided*, That any death coming under the jurisdiction or supervision of any Coroner, shall be by him reported to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which such death may occur, within fifteen days after such death comes under his jurisdiction, and such death so reported shall not be required to be reported by any other person.

SEC. 11. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county in this State shall be required to keep a book especially prepared and set apart for the registration of name and post-office address of physicians and accoucheurs of their county: And it shall be the duty of such Clerk to report to the Health Officer of the county on or before the fifth day of each month the

number of certificates of marriages that have been recorded during the preceding month, together with the names of parties contracting such marriage, and the date when such marriage was solemnized: *Provided*, That the Clerk shall be entitled to charge each physician and accoucheur so registered a fee of ten cents and no more, and the County Commissioners shall allow such Clerk fifty cents and no more for each monthly report made to the Health Officer of the county.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of each county to keep a complete record, according to the form prescribed by the State Board, of all marriages, births and deaths reported to them under the provisions of this act, and such record shall be open to the inspection of any citizen without fee.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prescribe the form for the records of marriages, births and deaths to be used in the office of the Secretary of the County Board, and prescribe such forms, and the Secretary of the State Board shall, upon requisition of the Health Officer of each county, furnish him, and through him the Secretary of each local Board in such county, such blanks as may be required for the gathering and reporting of vital and sanitary statistics, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to provide suitable office for the meetings of the State Board of Health, and for the Secretary thereof.

SEC. 15. The sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the Secretary, and other necessary expenses, of the State Board of Health, according to the provisions of this act; and the expenses of the State Board of Health shall in no event exceed the amount herein appropriated.

---

## County Boards of Health.

County Boards are subordinate to the State Board, and must execute the regulations of the State Board in their respective counties outside of the municipal corporations, and see that local Boards fulfill their duties.

County Boards are authorized, and it is their duty, to make regulations additional to the State Board regulations, as special conditions may demand, not incompatible with law.

County Boards must adopt an organic law substantially as follows:

———— COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Plan of Organization.*

Adopted, —————, 188—

The ——— County Board of Health is organized pursuant to, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 7, 1881, establishing a State Board of Health.

The President of the Board of County Commissioners shall be the President of the County Board of Health, and he shall perform the ordinary duties of a presiding officer.

Stated meetings of the Board of Health shall be held on the first Mondays of January, March, June, September and December of each year, and at such other times as the Board may designate at any meeting thereof.

Special meetings of the Board of Health may be convened at any time when needed for special duty, on the call of the Secretary of the Board.

All meetings of the Board of Health shall be held in the official room of the County Commissioners, unless otherwise ordered.

The Secretary of the Board of Health shall be elected annually, at the stated meeting on the first Monday in January.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings; conduct the correspondence, and to preserve all papers and things belonging to the Board requiring preservation; to execute in ——— county the provisions of the statute creating the State Board of Health, the legal orders of the State Board of Health, and the regulations of the ——— County Board of Health; to have supervision of the sanitary affairs of ——— county, and to superintend the work of the local Boards of Health in ——— county.

All the regulations of the State Board of Health in force, pertaining to the duties of the ——— county Board of Health, are hereby adopted as a part of the organic law of this Board.

## CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Where a city has a Board of Health established by ordinance, such Board will conform to the ordinance where not incompatible with the State law. The Secretary of such City Board of Health shall be the health officer for such city, and shall have the same relation to the County and State Boards of Health as other local health officers.

The City Board of Health shall fix the compensation of its Secretary, which shall be paid out of the city treasury.

City Boards of Health are subordinate to the County Board of Health of the county in which they are situated, and must execute the regulations of the County Board within their respective municipalities, and have immediate supervision of the sanitary condition of the city and the general health of its inhabitants.

City Boards of Health are authorized, and it is their duty, to make regulations additional to the County Board regulations, as special conditions may demand, not incompatible with law.

City Boards of Health must adopt an organic law similar to that prescribed for County Boards of Health, as far as applicable. See page 6.

## TOWN BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The Trustees of each town shall constitute a Board of Health for such town, and they shall, in January of each year, elect a Secretary, who shall be a physician, and such Secretary shall be the health officer for such town. The Town Board of Health shall fix the compensation of its Secretary, which shall be paid out of the town treasury.

Town Boards of Health are subordinate to the County Board of Health of the county in which they are situated, and must execute the regulations of the County Board within their respective municipalities, and have immediate supervision of the sanitary condition of the town and the general health of its inhabitants.

Town Boards of Health are authorized, and it is their duty, to make regulations additional to the County Board regulations, as special conditions may demand, not incompatible with law.

Town Boards of Health must adopt an organic law similar to that prescribed for County Boards of Health, as far as applicable. See page 6.

#### HEALTH OFFICERS.

Health officers are the efficient agents in the execution of the health law. Neither County Commissioners, City Councils nor Town Trustees are supposed to be skilled sanitarians, but health officers must be physicians and are presumed to be selected because of their special qualifications for health work. The degree of completeness of the health officers' service will measure the value of the operations of the law to the people at large.

The town and city health officers should not only attend specially to the health affairs of their respective municipalities, but should, in a general way, aid the county health officer by reporting to him such pertinent facts of importance as may come to their knowledge in their respective vicinities, and county health officers should be diligent in devising and executing measures for obtaining correct information touching the sanitary condition of, and the health of the people in, all parts of their respective counties, including that most remote from their offices and least accessible.

#### PHYSICIANS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

All physicians and accoucheurs must register their names and post-office address with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which they reside, and if a registered physician or accoucheur change his residence to another county, he must again register in the county to which he has removed. Failure to thus register will lay the failing party liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10.

Blanks will be furnished to physicians on which to make returns of births, deaths and certain named diseases, and to accoucheurs for making returns of births.

Each physician and accoucheur must apply to the health officer of the city or town in which he resides for these blanks, and, if the physician or accoucheur reside outside of all municipal corporations, he must apply for blanks to the health officer of his county.

When a birth or death occurs it must be returned by the physician or accoucheur under whose care it occurs, promptly to the health officer under whose jurisdiction it takes place; that is, if it take place within the limits of a city or incorporated town, it must be returned to the health officer of such city or town. If it take place outside the limits of municipal incorporations it must be returned to the *health officer of the county in which it occurs*. And if no physician or accoucheur have the care of such birth, or the care of the person who dies, then the householder where or under whose observation such birth or death occurs shall return it to the proper health officer. If such return be delayed fifteen days, the person so delaying will be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5, nor more than \$10.

• Twin births must be returned separately on two blanks, each noted as one of twin births.

A still birth must be returned as a birth, and also as a death, noted as a still birth.

When a woman is delivered of a child at or after the twenty-eighth week of utero gestation, it must be returned as a birth, under the twenty-eighth week it is an abortion or miscarriage, and does not require a return.

#### SUGGESTIONS AS TO BLANKS, ETC.

Physicians and accoucheurs should read the blanks carefully and exercise due care in filling them, as the value of the vital statistics that may be collected by the State Board of Health will depend almost entirely on the fidelity and accuracy of physicians and accoucheurs in making their returns to the health officers.

In reports of diseases and causes of death, the names of many diseases and causes of deaths are not sufficiently definite to be of any service whatever.

The following will serve to illustrate:

“Abscess.” Of what part?

“Accident.” What kind?

“Amputation.” Of what, and what for?

“Asphyxia,” or “Suffocation.” From what cause?

“Bowel Complaint.” Was it Diarrhea, Dysentery, or what disease?

“Brain Disease.” What kind?

"Burned." State in what manner, and whether by means of kerosene or other illuminating oil?

"Chronic Disease." What particular disease?

"Complication of Diseases." Select one or more.

"Chest," or "Breast Disease." Was it Cancer? If disease of the Lungs, of what nature?

"Cold." Was it some lung disease or freezing?

"Congestion." Of what organ or part?

"Convulsions." Of what kind? From what cause?

Deaths from "Drowning," "Poison," "Injuries," "Gun-shot," etc., should state whether accidental, suicidal or homicidal.

"Debility." In infancy or old age? If not, from what cause?

"Dropsy on Brain." If born with it, state the fact; if not, from what cause?

"Eruption." Of what kind?

"Exhaustion." From what cause? State nature of disease, and especially, if some brain disease.

"Explosion." Of what? as steam boiler, blast, lamp, etc., and how caused? as by powder, nitro-glycerine, kerosene, gasoline, etc.

"Fever." Of what kind?

"Fracture." Of what bones or limbs?

"Fits." Of what kind?

"Hemorrhage." From what part, and what cause?

"Infirmity." Of what nature?

"Inflammation." Of what organ or part?

"Tumor." What kind, and where located?

"Ulcer." Of what part?

County, city and town Health Officers will be expected to see that all blanks are properly filled out, the *completeness and value* of the reports depends upon the energy and competency of the local Health Officers. The provisions of the law are plain and adequate, and where returns are imperfect the Health Officer is at fault.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BALDWIN AS TO PORTIONS OF ACT  
ESTABLISHING STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15, 1881.

*To the Board of Health of the State of Indiana:*

You ask if section 9 of the Act of March 7, 1881, establishing a State Board of Health, will authorize you "to formulate any means they (you) deem necessary for the preservation of public health, and to order the local boards to promulgate and enforce such rules promulgated by the State Board of Health in the same manner and degree as if the local boards formulated or promulgated them?" Yes, I think you have the power, but with one qualification, viz.: That your rules and regulations are according to law. You could not, under color of regulating public health, order all saloons to be closed and all their liquor thrown into the streets. This would be clearly unconstitutional. I do not assume you would do any such thing, yet it is necessary to make the qualification so as to give you a correct answer.

*Second.* I think your powers in the premises are more than advisory. You can make mandatory regulations.

*Third.* I think the Act of 1881 requires City Boards of Health now established, if they have not already done so, to elect Secretaries, and that these Boards hold the same relation to you as do the County Health Board, with Local Health Boards, established by this Act of 1881.

(Signed),

D. P. BALDWIN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BALDWIN'S OPINION AS TO ENFORCEMENT OF THE  
LAW RESPECTING BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC.

NOVEMBER 29, 1881.

\* \* Physicians and accoucheurs who are registered, and who receive your blanks, are notified what to do by the terms of the law and blanks. \* \* As to physicians, accoucheurs and coroners, the provisions of this law are practicable.

(Signed),

D. P. BALDWIN.

## OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

*To the State Board of Health:*

I have received from the Board and proceed to answer the following inquiries:

1. "Can Local Boards of Health enact regulations on the subject of nuisances for the preservation of the public health?"

The statute provides that "such Town, City and County Boards shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, in the locality concerned, under the direction of the State Board of Health, to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the preservation of public health and the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases as may be advisable by them. Any person or persons, or the officers of any corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been notified in writing, to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and each day said failure or refusal shall continue, shall, after proper notification, constitute a separate offense." (R. S. 1881, Sec. 4,994.)

The power of the several States to pass quarantine and health laws, and to make proper police regulations in reference thereto is undoubted. (Cooley Const. Lim., p. 722, 739, 740, 5 ed.; St. Louis *vs.* McCoy, 18 Mo., 238; St. Louis *vs.* Boffinger, 19 Mo., 13; Metcalf *vs.* St. Louis, 11 Mo., 102; Ault *vs.* Lexington, 18 Mo., 401.) The preservation of the public health is often made a matter of municipal duty, and it is well that power for the protection of the public against plague and pestilence shall be somewhere lodged.

Many of the powers most generally exercised by municipalities relating to the health of the inhabitants, are under the police powers of the State, and every citizen holds his property subject to the proper exercise of this power, either by the State Legislature directly, or by public corporations, or agencies to which the Legislature may delegate it; and it is well settled that laws and regulations relating to the public health, though they may to some extent disturb the enjoyment of individual rights, are not unconstitutional, though no provision is made for compensation for such disturbances. These regulations rest upon the maxim, *Salus populi suprema est lex.*, (1 Dill Mun. Corp., Secs. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373;

Cooley Const. Lim., 722, 739, 740, 5 ed.; Fertilizing Company *vs.* Hyde Park, 98 E. S. R., 659; Boston Beer Company *vs.* Massachusetts, 97 U. S. R., 25; 20 Hun., 137; 23 Amer. R., 203.) While a State may enact sanitary laws and, for the purpose of self-protection, establish quarantine and reasonable inspection regulations, and prevent persons and animals having contagious or infectious diseases from entering the State, it can not, beyond what is absolutely necessary for self-protection, interfere with transportation into or through its territory. (Railroad Company *vs.* Hasen, 95 U. S. R., 465.)

The police power is exercised when it is necessary to take, use or destroy the private property of individuals to prevent the spreading of a fire, the ravages of a pestilence, or any other great public calamity. (Cooley Const. Lim., p. 722-740; side., p. 584, 5; 593, 4, 5th ed.; Dillon Mun. Corp., Sec. 141, 142, 144; Ferguson *vs.* Selma, 43 Ala., 398; Warner *vs.* Albany, 18 Wend., 169; Miller *vs.* Hall, 9 Wend., 315; Wilkinson *vs.* Albany, 8 Fost., 9; Philadelphia *vs.* Scott, 81 Pa. St., 80; Surroco *vs.* Gray, 3 Cal., 69; Russell *vs.* Mayor, 2 Den., 461; Meeker *vs.* Van Rensselaer, 15 Wend., 397; 1 Bish. Crim. L. Sec. 490, 7th ed.)

The Legislature in the exercise of its constitutional authority may lawfully confer on Boards of Health the power to enact sanitary ordinances, having the force of law within the districts over which their jurisdiction extends. This power has been repeatedly recognized and affirmed. (Palinsky *vs.* The People, 73 N. Y., 65; 70 1 Metropolitan Board of Health *vs.* Heister, 37 N. Y., 651; Health Department *vs.* Knoll, 70 N. Y., 530; People *vs.* Justices of Sessions, 7 Hun., 214; Coe *vs.* Schultz, 47 Barb., 65, 71; Gregory *vs.* Mayor of New York, 40 N. Y., 273; Hoffman *vs.* Schultz, 31 How. Pr. R., 385; Will *vs.* Schultz, 33 How. Pr., 7; Coe *vs.* Schultz, 2 Abe. Pr., N. S., 192; Warner *vs.* Mayor of New Albany, 15 Wend., 262; Ronu *vs.* Baker, 31 Barb., 447; Gould An., N. Y. Dig. of 1881, page 49, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4.)

The Board can not make regulations that are unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive. (Tuegman *vs.* Chicago, 78 Ill., 405.) It can deal only with public nuisances that are dangerous to the public health. (Lipman *vs.* South Bend, 84 Ind., 276; Goshen *vs.* Crary, 58 Ind., 268.) The Board was created for "the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases." It possesses

on power of private espionage or unnecessary interference with private rights of person or property.

To secure and promote the public health, safety and convenience, the Board is liberally endowed with power to prevent and abate public nuisances. This authority may be constitutionally conferred on the Board, and it is authorized to act against that which comes within the legal idea of a nuisance, but such power conferred in general terms can not be taken to authorize the extra judicial condemnation and destruction of that as a nuisance which in its nature, situation or use is not such. (2 Dillon Mun. Corp., Sec. 374, 3d ed.)

What is not a nuisance *per se* can not be abated by a Board of Health until it is adjudged to be so employed as to be inimical to public health or safety, or until their owners contravene some ordinance prescribing the mode in which they shall be used and thereby make them nuisances. (State *vs.* Cadwallader, 36 N. J. L. 283; Rogers *vs.* Barker, 31 Barb., 447.) And such matters should be ordinarily left for the action of the Court or municipal intervention. (Rogers *vs.* Barker, 31 Barb., 447; 23 Amer. R. 203.) It can not absolutely prohibit the carrying on of a lawful business not necessarily a nuisance, but which may be conducted without injury or danger to the public health and without public inconvenience. And there must be notice given in any attempt to affect a party in his rights and give him an opportunity to be heard. (Weil *vs.* Record, 24 N. J. Eq., 169; Hutton *vs.* Camden, 23 Amer. R., 203; 98 Mass., 431; Underwood *vs.* Green, 42 N. Y., 140.

The statute does not authorize and was not intended to authorize the Board of Health to redefine a public nuisance, which clearly is not and can not under any circumstances be such, at common law, and the question whether the thing to be removed or abated as dangerous to life or health is a jurisdictional question, and when the Board undertakes to abate a public nuisance, it takes upon itself by its act the risk of being able to show in a proper action by the party whose interests were injuriously affected, that the thing was a public nuisance. (Coe *vs.* Schultz, 47 Barb., 64-67; 2 Abb. Pr. R. N. S., 193; 23 Amer. R., 203; 31 Barb., 447; Underwood *vs.* Green, 42 N. Y., 140; 7 Hun. 175-178; 46 How. Pr., 24-36.)

If acting within its jurisdiction, which is limited and special, the facts in any given case invoke or tend to invoke the exer-

cise of discretion by the Board, its action in the premises is in its nature judicial, and for error of judgment it is not liable. (*Underwood vs. Green*, 42 N. Y., 140-142; *East River Gas Light Co. vs. Donnelly*, 93 N. Y., 557; 7 Hun. 175-178.) But the Board would be liable for a wanton or unnecessary injury (27 Ind. 394; 42 N. Y., 140.) And I might add in this connection, that for illegal acts of the Board, under the statute it has been held that a city is not liable. (*Bamber vs. Rochester*, 33 Sup. Ct. R., [26 Hun.] 587.) The Board has the power to act upon a particular thing dangerous to public health, and cause it to be removed; but it has not the power to assume in advance that all the sinks and privies in a city are or will become nuisances or dangerous to public health, and bind the city by a contract for the removal of their contents. (*Gregory vs. New York*, 40 N. Y., 273.)

The power to abate a nuisance is limited to the removal of that in which the nuisance consists, and where it is the wrongful use of property that constitutes the nuisance, the remedy is to stop such use, and not to tear down or demolish the building. (*Melch vs. Stowel*, 2 Doug., Mich., 532; *Moody vs. Board Supervisors*, 46 Barb., 659.)

Parties may subject themselves to the penalty prescribed by statute for a violation of any lawful regulation enacted by a Board of Health. In some instances it has been held that the Board of Health, by its regulation, may impose upon the person creating the nuisance the cost of its abatement, to be recovered by a proceeding against him, but he must have had notice and had an opportunity to be heard by the Board. (*Health Department vs. Knoll*, 70 N. Y., 530, 536; *Harrison vs. Baltimore*, 1 Gill, Md., 264; *Hutton vs. Camden*, 23 Am. R., 207; *Salem vs. Eastern, etc., Co.*, 98 Mass., 431.)

City corporations possess extensive power for the suppression of nuisances dangerous to public health, and when the power is possessed by the municipality, and a willingness exists to co-operate with the Board, it is well to leave the abatement of nuisances with municipal authority.

*Question 2.* "Can the local Board of Health make regulations requiring persons with the small-pox to be transferred to a Hospital for such cases when it is necessary to do so to prevent the spread of the disease?"

I have heretofore considered to some extent the power of

the Board to make reasonable regulations for the preservation of the public health.

Whether a person having the small-pox will be treated as a public nuisance, dangerous to the life and health of the public, to be removed to a hospital without his consent, depends upon the circumstances of each case. It is no crime for a man to be sick of a contagious disease in his own house even in a populous locality, or for his friends declining to remove him. Yet if he goes into a public way carrying the infection to the danger of the public, or if one takes out an infected child, or a horse having a disease communicable by infection to man the party was guilty of a public nuisance, and was indictable at common law. (1 Bish. Crim. Law, Sec. 490, 7th ed.; *King vs. Vanlanditts*, 4 Maule and Selwyn, R. 73; *King vs. Burnett*, 4 id., 272; *Regina vs. Henson*, 18 Eng. L. and Eq., 107.)

A person sick of an infectious or contagious disease in his own house, who can be excluded from contact with the public, and in his isolation the contagion ceases to be dangerous to the public health, can not, in my opinion be removed to a public Hospital without his consent. (*Booth vs. City of Utica*, 2 Barb. 104; *Fisher vs. Clarke*, 41 Barb. 329, 331; *Mills vs. New York, etc., Co.*, 2 Robertson, 326; *Eddy vs. The Board of Health*, 10 Phila. 94; *Wood's Law of Nuisance*, p. 68, sec. 66, 2d ed.; *Sherman & Redfield on Negligence*, sec. 193; *Walker vs. Heron*, 22 Tex. 55; 1 *Thompson on Negligence*, 205, 206, sec. 20.)

In *Boom vs. Utica*, *supra*, it was held that a person sick of an infectious disease in his own house, or in suitable apartments, at a public hotel or boarding house, is not a nuisance, and under a charter authorizing the Common Council to make and publish ordinances for abating and removing nuisances, they have no power to direct the removal of a person sick of an infectious or contagious disease from one place to another without his consent.

In *Fisher vs. Clarks*, *supra*, the Court say: "A person sick with a contagious disease is not obliged to abandon his own house to prevent the spread of such disease. A house occupied by persons having an infectious disease is not a nuisance.

In *Eddy vs. Board of Health*, 10 Phila., *supra*, the Court say: "The power of the Board of Health to abate nuisances and the causes of them and to enforce sanitary regulations is very great,

and the Courts never interfere with the legitimate use of their power; but to the contrary, excuse an excessive exercise of the power in cases where there is great peril to the public health. But the exercise of a power which is clearly unlawful, and which has no great public necessity to excuse it, will be restrained by the Courts, no matter how praiseworthy the motive may be which prompted it. The Board of Health in view of the possible approach of cholera to our city last summer took active and praiseworthy measures to guard the city against pestilence, and so far as relates to the lawful measures adopted by them for the removal of nuisances and all causes of disease, they have the hearty approval of all our citizens. When, however, they claim to remove citizens from their homes and close up their houses, they must have either the sanction of law for it, or they must be justified by great public necessity, which demands such action because there is no other way to avert the threatened peril, upon the same principle that buildings may be blown up to prevent the spread of a great conflagration.

Thompson on Negligence, *supra*, uses the following language: "The keeping of animals having an infectious disease is not *per se* culpable negligence. The right of every one to use his own property as he pleases, for all the purposes to which such property is usually applied, is unlimited and unqualified up to the point where the particular use becomes a nuisance. Hence the keeping of animals having an infectious disease on one's own premises, although the adjoining premises have upon them other animals which are likely to be infected by the disease, is not unlawful, nor will it give the owner of the adjoining premises a cause of action for damages sustained in consequence of the disease being communicated to his animals, unless the person owning the diseased animals knows the fact that they are diseased, and is guilty of some negligence in the manner of keeping them."

Wood's Law of Nuisance, *supra*, says:

"It is a public nuisance for a person afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease to expose himself in a public place, whereby the health of others is jeopardized. So, too, it is an offense of the same character for a person to expose one afflicted with such a disease in a public place. So, too, a hospital for the reception and treatment of patients with contagious diseases established in a public place is a public nuisance, and indictable as such."

"A pest house erected by town, municipal or County authorities near the premises of another, injuring the health of his family, or exposing them to contagious diseases, is a nuisance, for which an action will lie. \* \* So, too, it is a public nuisance for a person to take a horse with glanders or other infectious diseases into a public place. \* \* But a person sick in his own house or in a room in a hotel is not a nuisance."

In *Harrison vs. Baltimore*, (1 Gill. Md., 264), where the charter of the city provided "that the corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to enact and pass all laws and ordinances necessary to preserve the health of the city, prevent and remove nuisances, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the city, and, within three miles of the same, it was held that the City Council had full power to pass all laws and ordinances necessary to preserve the health of the city, prevent and remove nuisances, and prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the city and within three miles thereof. The city within the specified limits was invested with all the legislative powers which the General Assembly could have exerted, and the Court says: "They might seek the accomplishment of their object by causing the vessel and all persons on board to be taken possession of and controlled until their purification and disinfection were effected, and impose on the captain, owner or consignee the payment or reimbursement of all the expense incurred by such proceeding." (P. 277.)

The Court says further, "We concur with the County Court in the rejection of the appellants' third prayer, that under the ordinance the health officer had no power to send to the small-pox hospital any but those persons who when sent, were affected by the small-pox or varioloid disease, and that no expense incurred from the sending of any other persons can be recovered in this action. The disposition to be made of persons affected with the small-pox or varioloid disease is not left to the discretion of the health officer. The ordinance peremptorily directs them to be sent to the small-pox hospital. But the discharge of this ministerial service is not the only duty imposed on the health officer by the ordinance, in respect to the persons on board such vessel. He is further required to take or direct such measures in regard to the officers, crew and passengers as in his opinion may be necessary to disinfect them, and to prevent their propagating the disease. If then, in pursuing such measures, the health officer, acting with reasonable skill

and judgment and with a sound and honest discretion, had sent others of the crew and passengers than those afflicted with the small-pox to the small-pox hospital, we can see no sufficient objection to its being done, or to the recovery of all reasonable expense incurred in their disinfection or purification, and during their necessary detention for the prevention of their propagation of the small-pox. (P. 282.) The persons referred to in the above case were strangers and away from home. In *Commissioner of Salisbury vs. Powe* (6 Jones, L., N. C., 134,) it was held that a town may by ordinance prohibit a person coming from a place infested by small-pox entering such town.

In *Bessonies vs. Indianapolis* (71 Ind., 189), the Court held that "hospitals and houses for the sick are very far from being nuisances *per se*." Under its police powers the city, by its law making authorities, might perhaps prescribe reasonable rules and regulations for drainage of the hospital grounds, the purification and proper ventilation of the buildings, for the removal therefrom of any person afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases, and for the general management and government of the hospital grounds and buildings, both internally and with relation to the adjacent and surrounding property."

In *Haag vs. Board of Commissioners* (60 Ind., 511), it was held that a pest house erected on grounds belonging to the County, where persons with small-pox and other contagious and malignant diseases were treated, so near a dwelling house that the same became unhealthy and the owner's family were infected with the small-pox, was a nuisance.

If a disease shall become epidemic and the home of a patient shall become pestilential, there may be a necessity for the protection of the life and health of the public, not only for the removal of the patient from such home, but the destruction of his property to prevent the ravages of pestilence. If such urgent necessity shall arise, the public safety becomes the supreme law of the State, and the Board would be justified in removing the patient from his home to a hospital, or to do any other reasonably necessary act to abate nuisances dangerous to the public health.

In my opinion, it is within the power of the Board of Health to enact reasonable and necessary regulations, requiring persons infected with small-pox to be excluded from all contact with the public, and when such isolation can not otherwise be

secured, to require their transfer to a hospital for such cases, reasonably and properly prepared for their reception and cure.

It is a power that springs from inexorable necessity, and regulations should be enforced as suggested and required by emergency, with a prudent regard for the security of the public and without unreasonable arbitrary and oppressive exercise of power on the citizen.

FRANCIS T. HORD,  
*Attorney General.*

The statutes of Indiana provides the following:

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Nuisances.*

[APPROVED APRIL 19, 1881.]

SEC. 2066. Whoever erects, continues, uses or maintains any building, structure or place for the exercise of any trade, employment or business, or for the keeping or feeding of any animal, which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, or noisome or offensive smells, becomes injurious to the health, comfort or property of individuals, or the public, or causes or suffers any offal, filth or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place, to the damage or prejudice of others or the public, or obstructs or impedes without legal authority, the passage of any navigable river, harbor or collection of waters, or unlawfully diverts any stream of water from its natural course or state, to the injury of others, or obstructs or encumbers by fences, buildings, structures or otherwise, any public grounds; or erects, continues or maintains any obstructions to the full use of property so as to injure the property of another or essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the Board of Trustees of towns and the Common Councils of cities, from enacting and enforcing such ordinances within their respective corporate limits as they may deem necessary, to protect the public health and comfort.

SEC. 2067. Whoever builds, erects, continues or keeps up any dam or other obstruction to any stream of water, and thereby produces stagnant water which is manifestly injurious

to the public health and safety, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 2068. Whoever puts the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter house or butcher's establishment, packing house or fish house, or any spoiled meat or spoiled fish, or any putrid animal substance, or the contents of any privy vault, upon or into any river, pond, canal, lake, public ground, market place, common, field, meadow, lot, road, street or alley, and whoever, being the owner or occupant of any such place, knowingly permits any such thing to remain therein to the annoyance and injury of any of the citizens of this State, or neglects or refuses to remove or abate the nuisance occasioned thereby, within twenty-four hours after knowledge of the existence of such nuisance upon any of the above described premises owned or occupied by him, or after notice thereof in writing from any health officer of the city, or the trustee of the township in which such nuisance exists, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than one dollar.

SEC. 2069. Whoever knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or exposes for sale, any kind of diseased or corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, or whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale any article or substance intended to be eaten or drank, and shall by label or in any other way represent it to be other than what it is, or kills for the purpose of sale any calf less than four weeks old, or sells or has in his possession with intent to sell, the meat of any calf which he knows to have been killed when less than four weeks old, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than ten days.

SEC. 2070. Whoever kills for the purpose of sale any sick, diseased or injured animal, or who sells or has in his possession with intent to sell, the meat of any such sick, diseased or injured animal, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 2071. Whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sells, or delivers, or brings to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this State, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which

any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "stripping," with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk, the product of a sick or diseased or injured animal or animals, or any milk produced from any cow fed upon the refuse of any distillery or brewery, or upon any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or any deleterious material in the manufacture of any cheese or butter, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any cheese or butter in the manufacture of which any poisonous or deleterious substance has been used, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2072. Whoever maliciously or mischievously puts any dead animal, carcass or part thereof, or any other putrid, nauseous, noisome or offensive substance, upon any highway or into, or in any manner befouls, any well, cistern, spring, brook, canal or stream of running water, or any reservoir of water works, of which any use is, or may be made for domestic purposes, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days nor less than ten days.

#### *Oleomargarine.*

[APPROVED MARCH 3, 1883.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That whoever sells or has in his possession, with the intent to sell, or expose for sale, or whoever keeps on any table at any hotel, or at any public or private boarding house, any butter other than that made from pure milk, without first labeling the same in large letters *Oleomargarine*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in effect on and after its passage.

#### NUISANCES.

##### *Civil code—Definition of Nuisances.*

SECTION 289, REVISED STATUTES OF INDIANA. Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an

obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and the subject of an action.

SEC. 290. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance.

SEC. 291. Where a proper case is made, the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages recovered therefor.

It is useless to attempt to specify what constitutes a particular nuisance, each individual case must be decided upon its merits, consequently we include no rules regarding cess pools, ditches, drains, slops, etc. Very few things are nuisances "*per se*" yet nearly anything *may become a nuisance*.

What is not a nuisance *per se* can not be abated by a Board of Health until it is adjudged to be so employed as to be inimical to public health or safety, or until their owners contravene some ordinance prescribing the mode in which they shall be used and thereby make them nuisances.

The following is from the Revised Statutes of Indiana:

#### DISEASED ANIMALS, ETC.

SEC. 2101. Whoever overdrives, overloads, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, or unnecessarily or cruelly beats, or needlessly mutilates or kills any animal; or impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good, wholesome food and water, or carries in or upon any vehicle or car, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel manner, or feeds cows on food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, or abandons to die any maimed, sick, infirm or diseased animal, or being a person or corporation engaged in transporting live stock, detains such stock in railroad cars or compartments for a longer continuous period than twenty-eight hours, after the same are so placed, without supplying the same with necessary food, water and attention, or permits such stock to be so crowded together as to overlie, wound, crush or kill each other, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 2102. Whoever knowingly permits any horse, mare, or gelding, affected with the glanders, to be taken from his or

her premises, or to run at large, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 2103. Any person being the owner of sheep, or having the same in charge, who shall turn out or suffer any sheep having any contagious disease, knowing the same to be diseased, to run at large upon any common, highway or uninclosed ground, or who shall sell any diseased sheep knowing the same to be diseased, without fully disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for each diseased sheep, to be recovered as other penalties for like offenses.

#### HOG CHOLERA.

SEC. 2652. 1. In all cases where any hog, shoat, or other domestic animal, shall die of the disease commonly called "hog cholera," or any other disease, it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of such hog, shoat, or other domestic animal, or the person or persons having the care and custody of the same, having knowledge of the fact, or upon receiving notice thereof, to cause the carcass of said hog, shoat, or other domestic animal, without unnecessary delay, to be burned, or safely or securely buried.

#### PENALTY.

SEC. 2653. 2. If any owner or owners of such hog, shoat, or other domestic animal, so dying with disease, or any person or persons having the care and custody thereof, having knowledge of the fact, or upon receiving notice thereof, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, he, she or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any tribunal having cognizance of the offense, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

#### CATTLE—TEXAS FEVER.

SEC. 2654. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into the State of Indiana, any cattle infected with the disease commonly known as the "Texas or Spanish Fever," or any cattle liable to impart said fever to other cattle.

Rules and Regulations adopted by the State Board of  
Health, and recommended for adoption  
by all Local Boards.

---

SCHOOLS.

RULE 1. No person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health, shall be admitted into any public or private school within the jurisdiction of this Board.

RULE 2. No parent, guardian, tutor or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox or other contagious or infectious diseases dangerous to public health, to attend any public or private school within the jurisdiction of this Board.

RULE 3. No person, until after they have been successfully vaccinated, shall be admitted into any *public* or *private* school or institution of learning within this State either in the capacity of teacher or pupil.

RULE 4. The county, city and town Health Officers, within the jurisdiction of this Board, shall exercise especial hygienic supervision over the schools and school houses within their respective jurisdictions, and where hygienic faults are found, said officers shall immediately call the attention of the school authorities thereto.

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

RULE 6. Whenever any householder within the jurisdiction of this Board shall know or suspect that any person within his family is sick with the small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria

or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health, or the local health officer.

RULE 7. Whenever any physician shall know or suspect that any person whom he is called to visit within the jurisdiction of this Board, is infected with the small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or any other disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall give notice thereof to the local Board of Health, together with the locality and full description of the case.

RULE 8. Where these diseases occur within the corporate limits of cities and towns, such notice shall be given within twelve hours; outside the corporate limits of such cities and towns, all such diseases except small-pox, yellow fever and cholera, shall be reported within fifteen days. All cases of small-pox, yellow fever and cholera shall be reported within twelve hours.

RULE 9. No parent, guardian, tutor or other person within the jurisdiction of this Board having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox or other contagious or infectious diseases, to attend any public school, church or any place of amusement, or to travel in any street car or public vehicle.

RULE 10. No person within the jurisdiction of this Board shall be allowed or permitted to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox or other contagious or infectious diseases dangerous to public health to attend any public school, church, or any place of amusement, or to travel in any street car or public vehicle.

RULE 11. No person recovering from infectious disease dangerous to public health shall be permitted to appear upon the public streets within the health limits of this Board, or public highway, or in any public place, until all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed.

RULE 12. The room in which there has been a case of infectious disease dangerous to public health, must be thoroughly disinfected immediately, and all infected clothing, bedding, carpets, furniture, etc., either cleaned and disinfected or de-

stroyed; all such work to be done under the supervision of the health officer.

RULE 13. In all cases of death from any disease dangerous to public health, the body shall be placed in a coffin as soon as possible, and the coffin securely closed and never again opened.

#### SMALL-POX.

RULE 14. Upon notice being given of cases of small-pox or varioloid within the jurisdiction of this Board, the health physician shall cause a *red* cloth or flag, having "small-pox" conspicuously printed thereon, not less than twelve inches square, to be fastened upon the front door or other conspicuous place of each building where such sickness prevails. In cases of scarlatina or diphtheria, a *yellow* flag shall be used in the same manner in which red is used in small-pox. Said cloth or flag to be maintained during the existence of the disease, and until such time as the health physician is satisfied the premises have been properly cleaned, disinfected and purified. If said cloth or flag is removed without authority from the health physician, the person removing said cloth or flag, or any one aiding or abetting therein, or causing their removal without authority of the health physician, shall be subject to the penalty as provided by Sec. 4994 Revised Statutes.

RULE 15. Each day brings evidence of the increasing danger and virulence of this loathsome disease—small-pox—and also increased evidence of the power of vaccination to save from its ravages all persons who avail themselves of its protective influences. It is the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this State to be vaccinated immediately. All persons coming into this State, who are unprotected, are requested to be vaccinated on their arrival. It is desirable that all children born within this State be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after birth.

RULE 16. It is the duty of all persons to protect themselves and the public against small-pox, and in all cases where an exposure to small-pox has occurred, or when an epidemic of small-pox is threatened, it shall be the duty of the Board of Health within whose jurisdiction such exposure shall have occurred, or danger of such an epidemic ensuing, to compel a vaccination or revaccination of all exposed persons, and when in the judg-

ment of said local board the preservation of the public health demands it, a vaccination or revaccination of the entire community shall be ordered and executed, and any one refusing or failing to comply with such order shall be liable to the penalties of section 4994 R. S.

RULE 17. As adopted by the State Board of Health, October 18, 1882. "All vaccinations must be with *non-humanized virus*. But no such virus shall be bought or sold to be used by physicians in vaccinating, except such virus has been taken from the original package as obtained from the producer of said virus, and such original package of one point or more, or one scab or more, shall be bought and sold in sealed envelopes, having upon such envelopes the name of the proprietor of the farm where the virus is produced, and also the date when such virus was taken from the cow."

The only exception to this rule that would be recognized by this Board would be in the event that small-pox was prevalent in epidemic form, and the health officer should certify as to the impossibility of obtaining such virus in sufficient quantity, and also as to the purity of the humanized virus to be used in lieu of the bovine virus.

RULE 18. It is hereby made the duty of every person who may have charge of any one who has died of small-pox, to cause the body to be interred within twelve hours after the death of any such person.

There shall be no public demonstration, within the jurisdiction of this Board, at the funeral of any person who has died from small-pox.

#### BURIAL AND SHIPPING PERMITS.

RULE 19. No undertaker or other person shall remove from or bring within the health limits of this Board, the body of any deceased person who has died from small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria or other disease dangerous to public health, except with the knowledge, consent and approval of the county, town or city health officers within whose jurisdiction said body is to be brought from, and to, and then such transportation shall be made under their care and direction.

## REGARDING HEALTH OFFICERS.

RULE 20. County, city and town health officers shall be energetic and vigilant in the discharge of their duties, and in supervising the sanitary work and the hygienic conditions within their respective jurisdictions.

RULE 21. City and town health officers shall record all returns of births, deaths and contagious diseases occurring within their respective jurisdictions, and they shall monthly turn over to the county health officer the original birth, death and contagious disease returns. The county health officer, after recording these original returns, shall return them to the city or town health officer whence they were received, who will preserve them for future reference.

RULE 22. County, city and town health officers shall take cognizance of all violations of the Revised Statutes printed in this pamphlet, in reference to diseased animals, and whenever any such are found, at once cause a rigid enforcement of the laws, and they shall in all cases of infectious diseases in animals occurring within their jurisdiction, render prompt assistance in arresting and stamping out the malady.

RULE 23. Diseases dangerous to public health are especially objects of the functions of county, city and town health officers, who will see that such diseases are reported, that the necessary preventive measures are resorted to in order to protect the public health. In all cases where diseases dangerous to public health are reported, the officer within whose jurisdiction the disease occurs, shall at once send one of the "Preventable Disease Circulars" to the infected household.

RULE 24. Health officers are expected to exercise a vigilant sanitary supervision over tenement and lodging houses, also, hotels, theaters, halls and other public buildings within their jurisdiction, and they shall compel the owners or lessees thereof, to keep the said buildings in a good sanitary condition, and to prepare fire escapes, in compliance with section 2152 of the Revised Statutes of Indiana.

RULE 25. City and Town Health Officers shall give especial attention to the various markets and other places where articles are sold for human food, and they shall cause a rigid enforce-

ment of sections 2069, 2070 and 2071 Revised Statutes, and the Acts of Legislature 1883. See pages 24-26 of this pamphlet.

#### MARRIAGE.

RULE 26. County Health Officers shall supply the Clerk of their respective counties with marriage return blanks, and when said County Clerk issues a marriage license, they shall deliver to the party procuring such license a blank marriage return, and when such return shall have been filled out and returned to the County Clerk, he shall deliver it to the Secretary of the County Board of Health.

RULE 27. All persons authorized to solemnize matrimony in this State, shall fill out properly a return of marriage of each marriage solemnized by them, and return the same with the license and certificate to the County Clerk.

#### SANITARY OVERSIGHT AND SURVEY.

RULE 28. All Boards of Health of counties, cities and towns, should cause to be made a thorough sanitary survey of their respective jurisdictions, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey swamp lands, stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, cess pools and water closets. The construction, ventilation and drainage of public buildings, school-houses, prisons, hospitals, eleemosynary institutions, and such other nuisances as might prove detrimental to public health. Blanks for such surveys will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the State Board of Health. A copy of report on such sanitary survey should be transmitted to the State Board of Health with such comments and suggestions as may seem proper and necessary.

The rules and regulations made by the State Board of Health and adopted by the various local Boards in accordance with powers given by act creating State and Local Boards of Health, etc., are laws to be obeyed by every individual in the State.

All prosecutions for cases of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of the statutes of Indiana, or any rule promulgated by a local Board of Health, should be instituted by such Local Board of Health, after the written notice above re-

ferred to has been served upon the person so neglecting or refusing. All prosecutions for violations of the statute law, or the rules of Local Boards of Health should be instituted by the several prosecuting attorneys of this State, upon information of such Local Boards.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and all rules and regulations heretofore promulgated by circular, card or pamphlets, or through newspaper publications, in conflict with the foregoing rules and regulations, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Indiana State Board of Health.

E. S. ELDER, M. D.,

APRIL 20, 1884.

*Secretary and Executive Officer.*

# NOSOLOGICAL TABLE.

The following nomenclature is essentially that of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, provisionally adopted by the National Board of Health, and embraces the causes of death reported to this Board during the last year.

This list is most respectfully submitted to the physicians of Indiana as a guide in the study of the mortality in our State. We hope in a few years to be able to adopt it in our quarterly reports.

## CLASS ONE—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

### ORDER ONE—MIASMATIC.

Anthrax.  
Choleraic diarrhea.  
Cholera morbus.  
Cholera infantum.  
Congestive chill.  
Croup.  
Diphtheria.  
Diarrhea.  
Dysentery.  
Entero-colitis.  
Erysipelas.  
Fever, cerebro spinal.  
Fever, catarrhal.  
Fever, continued.  
Fever, congestive.  
Fever, intermittent.  
Fever, malarial.  
Fever, pernicious.  
Fever, remittent.  
Fever, relapsing.  
Fever, typhoid.  
Fever, typho-malarial.  
Fever, scarlet.  
Gangrene.  
Measles.  
Mumps.  
Pertussis.  
Puerperal fever.  
Puerperal peritonitis.  
Puerperal phlebitis.  
Puerperal septicæmia.  
Pyæmia.

### ORDER ONE—Continued.

Small-pox.  
Septæmia.  
Urticaria.

### ORDER TWO—ENTHETIC.

Syphilis.  
Acquired.  
Constitutional.

### ORDER THREE—DIETIC.

Delirium tremens.  
Inanition.  
Intemperance.  
Purpura.

### ORDER FOUR—PARASITIC.

Aphtha.  
Elephantiasis.  
Thrush.

## CLASS TWO—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

### ORDER ONE—DIATHETIC.

Anasarca.  
Anæmia.  
Ascites.  
Cancer.  
Cancer of abdomen.

## ORDER ONE—Continued.

Cancer of breast.  
 Cancer of bladder.  
 Cancer of bowels.  
 Cancer of duodenum.  
 Cancer of eye.  
 Cancer of foot.  
 Cancer of face.  
 Cancer of kidneys.  
 Cancer of liver.  
 Cancer of muscles.  
 Cancer of rectum.  
 Cancer of scrotum.  
 Cancer of shoulder.  
 Cancer of stomach.  
 Cancer of tongue.  
 Cancer of uterus.  
 Chlorosis.  
 Dropsy.  
 Gout.  
 Leucocythæmia.  
 Lymphadenoma.  
 Prostate gland, enlargement of.  
 Rheumatism.  
 Rheumatism, inflammatory.  
 Rheumatic disease of heart.

## ORDER TWO—TUBERCULAR.

Abscess psoas.  
 Glands, disease of.  
 Hydrocephalus.  
 Morbus-coxaris.  
 Mesenteric glands, atrophy of.  
 Meningitis tubercular.  
 Phthisis pulmonalis.  
 Pott's disease.  
 Rachitis.  
 Scorbutus.  
 Scrofula.  
 Tabes-mesenterica.

## CLASS THREE—LOCAL DISEASES.

## ORDER ONE—NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Apoplexy.  
 Arachnitis.  
 Abscess of brain.  
 Abscess of spine.  
 Brain fever.  
 Brain, compression of.  
 Brain, congestion of.  
 Brain, disease of.  
 Brain, effusion of.  
 Brain, hemorrhage of.  
 Brain, hyperæmia of.  
 Brain, inflammation of.  
 Brain, paralysis of.  
 Brain, softening of.  
 Cerebritis.

## ORDER ONE—Continued.

Chorea.  
 Convulsions.  
 Epilepsy.  
 Hemiparesis.  
 Insanity.  
 Inflammation.  
 Locomotor-ataxia.  
 Muscular atrophy.  
 Meningitis.  
 Myelitis.  
 Neuralgia.  
 Nervous exhaustion.  
 Neuroma.  
 Paralysis.  
 Spine, disease of.  
 Spine, congestion of.  
 Stenosis of spinal cord.  
 Spasms.  
 Thrombosis, cerebral.  
 Tetanus.  
 Trismus-nascentium.  
 Tumor of brain.

## ORDER THREE—CIRCULATORY.

Aneurism.  
 Angina-pectoris.  
 Arteries, ossification of.  
 Arteries, inflammation of.  
 Blood vessel, rupture of.  
 Congestion.  
 Endocarditis.  
 Embolism.  
 Hemorrhage.  
 Hydropericardium.  
 Heart, abscess of.  
 Heart clot.  
 Heart, congestion of.  
 Heart, disease of.  
 Heart, dilatation of.  
 Heart, fatty.  
 Heart, hypertrophy of.  
 Heart, neuralgia of.  
 Heart, paralysis of.  
 Heart, valvular disease of.  
 Pericarditis.  
 Phlebitis.  
 Syncope.

## ORDER THREE—RESPIRATORY.

Asthma.  
 Apnea.  
 Angina-trachealis.  
 Bronchitis.  
 Catarrh, bronchial.  
 Catarrh, capillary.  
 Catarrh, senile.  
 Empyema.  
 Hydrothorax.  
 Lungs, abscess of.  
 Lungs, congestion of.  
 Lungs, disease of.

## ORDER THREE—Continued.

Lungs, hepatization of.  
 Lungs, hemorrhage of.  
 Lungs, œdema.  
 Lungs, ulceration of.  
 Laryngitis.  
 Larynx, tumor of.  
 Edema of glottis.  
 Pneumonitis  
 Pneumonitis typhoid.  
 Pneumonitis pleuro.  
 Pleurisy.  
 Trachea Tumor of.  
 Throat, ulceration of.

## ORDER FOUR—DIGESTIVE.

Abdomen, tumor of.  
 Bowels, abscess of.  
 Bowels, congestion of.  
 Bowels, hemorrhage of.  
 Bowels, inflammation of.  
 Bowels, intussusception of.  
 Bowels, occlusion of.  
 Bowels, obstruction of.  
 Bowels, paralysis of.  
 Bowels, tumor of.  
 Bowels, ulceration of.  
 Cirrhosis.  
 Colic.  
 Colitis.  
 Constipation.  
 Colon, ulceration of.  
 Dyspepsia.  
 Enteritis.  
 Gastritis.  
 Gastro-enteritis.  
 Gall stones.  
 Hemorrhoidal tumor.  
 Hepatitis.  
 Hernia.  
 Hernia, strangulated.  
 Hydroperitoneum.  
 Ileus.  
 Intussusception  
 Indigestion, chronic.  
 Jaundice.  
 Liver, atrophy of.  
 Liver, abscess of.  
 Liver, cirrhosis of.  
 Liver, congestion of.  
 Liver, disease of.  
 Liver, enlargement of.  
 Liver, fatty.  
 Mouth, inflammation of.  
 Oesophagus, contraction of.  
 Peritonitis.  
 Parotitis.  
 Pharyngitis.  
 Rectum, ulceration of.  
 Regurgitation.  
 Stomach, abscess of.  
 Stomach and bowels, congestion of.  
 Stomach, disease of.

## ORDER FOUR—Continued.

Stomach and bowels, disease of.  
 Stomach, hemorrhage of.  
 Stomach, neuralgia of.  
 Stomach, ulceration of.  
 Stomach, tumor of.  
 Spleen, disease of.  
 Stomatitis.  
 Tonsillitis.

## ORDER FIVE—URINARY SYSTEM.

Albuminuria.  
 Bladder, disease of.  
 Bladder, hemorrhage of.  
 Bladder, rupture of.  
 Bladder, tumor of.  
 Calculus.  
 Cystitis.  
 Diabetes.  
 Kidneys, abscess of.  
 Kidneys, disease of.  
 Kidneys, fatty of.  
 Kidneys, ulceration of.  
 Nephria (Bright's disease.)  
 Nephritis.  
 Prostatitis.  
 Urine, suppression of.  
 Urethra, stricture of.  
 Uræmic poisoning.

## ORDER SIX—GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Metritis.  
 Ovaritis.  
 Ovariectomy.  
 Ovarian tumor.  
 Testicles, inflammation of.  
 Uterine tumor.  
 Uterus, ulcer of.  
 Vicarious menstruation.  
 Womb, catarrh of.

## ORDER SEVEN—OSSEOUS AND LOCOMOTORY.

Abscess (ischio rectal).  
 Caries (vertebral).  
 Femur, inflammation of.  
 Medullary tumor.  
 Necrosis.  
 Otorrhea.  
 Pelvic bones, ulceration of.

## ORDER EIGHT—INTEGUMENTARY.

Abscess.  
 Abscess, antrum of highmore.  
 Abscess of ear.  
 Abscess, lumbar.  
 Abscess, mastoid.  
 Abscess of nates.  
 Abscess of parotid gland.  
 Abscess, peritoneal.

## ORDER EIGHT—Continued.

Abscess, prostatic.  
Cellulitis.  
Umbilicus, ulceration of.  
Ulcer of legs.  
Ulcer, chronic.

## ORDER NINE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ear, inflammation of.  
Keratitis.  
Tumor (undefined).  
Tumor of——.

## CLASS FOUR—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

## ORDER ONE—CHILDREN.

Atelectasis.  
Anus imperfect.  
Birth, premature.  
Birth, injuries at.  
Birth, still.  
Cyanosis.  
Debility, infantile.  
Malnutrition.  
Malformation.  
Nursing sore throat and mouth.  
Prolapsus funis.  
Spina bifida.  
Teething.  
Umbilical hemorrhage.  
Umbilical cord, disease of.

## ORDER TWO—WOMEN.

Amenorrhœa.  
Climacteria.  
Child birth, accident at.  
Puerperal eclampsia.  
Puerperal hemorrhage.  
Post partum hemorrhage.  
Parturition.  
Pelvic abscess.  
Pelvic cellulitis.  
Uterine hemorrhage.

## ORDER THREE—OLD AGE.

Old age.

## ORDER FOUR—NUTRITION.

Asthenia.  
Debility.  
Exhaustion.  
Imperfect nutrition.  
Marasmus.

## CLASS FIVE—ACCIDENT, NEGLIGENCE AND VIOLENCE.

## ORDER ONE—ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.

Abortion.  
Asphyxia.  
Accident.  
Amputation of leg.  
Buzz saw.  
Burns.  
Blow on abdomen.  
Crushed by saw-log.  
Caving in of sand bank.  
Caught in machinery.  
Concussion of brain.  
Drowned.  
Drinking concentrated lye.  
Explosion of gun-powder.  
Explosion of boiler.  
Exposure to cold.  
Foreign body in trachea.  
Foreign body in bronchia.  
Fall.  
Falling tree.  
Falling on sharp stick.  
Falling on slate in mine.  
Fracture.  
Fracture of femur.  
Fracture of neck.  
Fracture of ribs.  
Fracture of spine.  
Fracture of skull.  
Fright.  
Gun-shot wound of——.  
Internal injury.  
Injury from wrestling.  
Kicked by a horse.  
Lightning.  
Mechanical occlusion of——.  
Paracentesis.  
Pistol wound.  
Runaway.  
Rupture of blood vessel.  
Rattlesnake bite.  
Run over by railroad cars.  
Skull smashed.  
Strangulation.  
Shock from operation.  
Scalded.  
Sun stroke.  
Suffocation in elevator.  
Spine, concussion of.  
Thrown from a horse.  
Toy pistol.  
Poison.  
Poison by aconite.  
Poison by belladonna.  
Poison by colored paper.  
Poison by laudanum.  
Poison by morphine.  
Poison by opium.  
Poison by patent medicine.

## ORDER ONE—Continued.

Poison by rat medicine.  
Poison by spirits of turpentine.  
Poison by white lead.

## ORDER TWO—HANGING.

Hanging.

## ORDER THREE—HOMICIDE.

Homicide.  
Infanticide.  
Killed by a mob.  
Pistol shot.

## ORDER THREE—Continued.

Shot while attempting to lynch prisoner.  
Stabbed.  
Wound in head.

## ORDER FOUR—SUICIDE.

Suicide.  
Suicide by cutting throat.  
Suicide by drowning.  
Suicide by gun shot.  
Suicide by hanging.  
Suicide by opium.  
Suicide by pistol shot.  
Suicide by poison.  
Suicide by strangulation.  
Unknown.

## LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS OF MADISON COUNTY.

---

DR. WM. SUMAN.....	Anderson, Ind.
S. W. EDWINS, M. D.....	Frankton, Ind.
J. W. PUGH, M. D.....	Alexandria, Ind.
GEO. E. SWALLOW, M. D.....	Summitville, Ind.
DR. A. S. HUSTON.....	Pendleton, Ind.
.....	Elwood, Ind.

